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Of these, about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent were fatal. The death rate has probably been considerably lowered by the free use of Yersin's serum, and it may be noted that some of the fatal cases were discovered too late for treatment to be of any avail. On the other hand, the use of the serum in some cases did not appear to have the slightest effect on the course of the disease.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantinable diseases—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, August 29, as follows:

During the week ended August 20, 1904, the following quarantinable diseases were reported as having occurred in Manila:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	1	2
Plague	1	1

August 15, 1904, the U. S. A. T. *Sherman* cleared for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. All baggage passed was labeled. Cabin passengers were inspected on board just prior to sailing.

August 18, 1904, the American schooner *Golden Shore* cleared for Port Townsend. The vessel was fumigated throughout with sulphur. Crew was inspected and vaccinated on board just prior to sailing.

August 20, 1904, the British steamer *Foyle* cleared for Boston and New York via Cebu. The vessel was fumigated throughout. Crew will be finally inspected at Cebu.

RUSSIA.

Report from Batoum—Cholera in the trans-Caspian district.

Acting Vice-Consul Stuart reports, September 10, as follows:

I inclose herewith translation of an extract from the Tiflis newspaper "Kavkaz," the official journal in the Caucasus, of August 26, which came under my notice to-day, reporting several cases of cholera in trans-Caspia and Central Asia. I have considered it my duty to transmit this information, in view of the fact that Merv, Ashkhabad, and Bokhara are the markets of origin from which considerable shipments of wool are made to the United States through this port.

I have examined the quarantine laws and regulations issued by the Treasury Department, revised edition, 1903, and it appears to me that paragraph 22 of the foreign regulations, which provides that wool shall be refused entry into the United States until thirty days have elapsed since last exposure in case of cholera, applies to these shipments, seeing that considerably more than thirty days must of necessity elapse before the goods can reach an American port.

Judging by the particulars contained in the translation now inclosed, it appears to me that as yet the form in which this disease is now developed can hardly be described as epidemic.

In view of the possibility of cholera making its appearance in the Caucasus and in the immediate neighborhood of Batoum, I would request that I might be favored with any special instructions in respect to disinfection or other precautionary measures which it may be my duty to carry out or to communicate to merchants in the habit of shipping goods to the United States.

[Inclosure]

Translation of an extract taken from the Tiflis newspaper Kavkaz of August 26, old style, 1904.

The newspaper Askhabad gives the following official details with reference to cholera in the trans-Caspian district.

August 18.—At Merv 4 cases occurred among the troops stationed there, 1 of which was fatal. Of the civilians 3 died, 1 recovered, and there was 1 fresh case.

August 19.—In the military and town hospitals there were 4 cases.

At Kaakhka there were no cases among the troops; among the civilians there was 1 case. No deaths took place.

Two Russian women were taken ill at Askhabad on this day, one of whom died, with symptoms pointing to cholera. Along the railway line at Merv, the watchman of the depot fell ill on the 17th instant, apparently with cholera, and at the same place to-day the wife of a pointsman was also taken ill, and further, at the railway station at Kaakhka on this date one gendarme and several workmen were taken suddenly ill.

At Kaakhka, from August 12 to 17, inclusive, there were 11 cases, 5 of which were fatal.

At Tedjen, on the 12th, there was 1 case, death taking place the day following. There have been no fresh cases.

At Merv, from August 11 to 17, there were 21 cases, of which 12 were fatal.

At Bairam-Ali, from the 14th to the 17th, there were 8 cases; 4 resulted in death. No fresh cases to report on the 17th.

At Merv, on August 17, 1 case occurred among the troops and 3 among civilians; no deaths. On the morning of the 18th instant there were 54 cholera patients in the military hospital, and in the town hospital 8. On the same date at Kaakhka 1 soldier was taken ill; among civilians, no fresh cases. Deaths, 1 civilian and 1 soldier.

At New Bokhara, on the night of the 16th instant, 1 Hebrew was taken ill with cholera and died same day. No other cases.

It is proposed to establish a medical observation station on the island of Tchelekhen.

A bacteriological examination made by Doctor Nadporoshski on the evacuations of a Persian who died under suspicious circumstances at Askhabad on August 19, gave sad results; cholera bacilli were clearly shown on the cultures developed in bouillon.

It is therefore scientifically proven that cholera has appeared in Askhabad.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Uncinariasis.

Consul Plumacher reports, September 8, as follows:

I had the pleasure of reading about the work of Dr. Bailly K. Ashford, captain and assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army, and of Dr. W. W.